It will be seen that while 20 vacancies now

exist there may be 27. This year's class numbers 29, two of whom have been declared

physically incompetent, so that the cadets who have passed will probably all find commissions.

This is the first class where such a thing has

O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, two

The United States steamers Dolphin and

Kearsarge arrived at Charleston, S. C., Friday

NEW APPOINTEES,

The President sent the following nomina-

United States Consuls-Thomas M. Newson,

Asbury B. Conway, of Wyoming, to be As-

Collectors of Customs-Gorham P. Pomroy.

Fla.; William A. White, St. Mary's, Ga.; Will-

of Customs for the port of Camden, N. J., Dis-

triet of Philadelphia; Alexander von Land-

berg, Collector of Internal Revenue, 21st Dis-

of Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Raymond, of

Indiana; Henry D. Snyder, of Pennsylvania;

Allen M. Smith, of New York; Ashton B.

CHAT ABOUT PEOPLE.

escape she had from drowning while out sail-

during the progress of the State Fair in Sep-

Belle Isle, Andersonville and Millen prisons,

according to his own statements. The old boys

wrecked and the coschman badly injured.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

W. H. Shaver, 2d Pa. Art., Kingston, Pa.

Comrade Shaver is prospering in the grocery

C. S. Ely, Co. B, 43d Ohio, Bowling Green, O.

M. L. Adams, First Lieutenant, 121st Ohio,

Capt. W. R. Stewart, Co. A, 72d Ind., Delphi,

Ind. Comrade Stewart is Treasurer of Carroll

Ayer's Hair Vigor

IS the "ideal" Hair-dressing. It re-

A stores the color to gray hair ; promotes

the formation of

dandruff; makes the

hair soft and silken;

and imparts a deli-

cate but lasting per-

"Several months

ago my hair com-

menced falling out,

and in a few weeks

my head was almost

bald. I tried many

a fresh and vigorous growth; prevents

remedies, but they did no good. I final-

ly bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor,

and, after using only a part of the con-

tents, my head was covered with a

heavy growth of hair. I recommend

your preparation as the best in the

world."-T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a

number of years, and it has always given

me satisfaction. It is an excellent dress-

ing, prevents the bair from turning

gray, insures its vigorous growth, and

keeps the scalp white and clean." -

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for

promoting the growth of the hair, and

think it unequaled. For restoring the

hair to its original color, and for a dress-

ing, it cannot be surpassed."-Mrs. Geo.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excel-

lent preparation for the hair. I speak

of it from my own experience. Its use

promotes the growth of new hair and

makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is

also a cure for dandruff."-J. W. Bowen,

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for

the past two years, and found it all it is represented to be. It restores the natu-

ral color to gray hair, causes the hair

to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."-Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y

lost all the hair from the top of his head.

After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair

Vigor the hair began coming, and, in

three months, he had a fine growth of

hair of the natural color."-P. J. Cullen,

Baratoga Springs, N. Y.

"My father, at about the age of fifty,

Editor "Enquirer," McArthur, Ohio.

Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Mt. Gilead, O. Comrado Adams is in the in-

J. T. Bryer, 1st Ind., Logansport, Ind.

there was not a word of truth in the story.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the sister of

ociate Justice Supreme Court, Wyoming.

lions to the Senate during the past week :

the receiving ship Minnesota.

laid up for repairs.

Blaine, deceased.

County, Utah.

trict of New York.

of Wisconsin, at Prague.

States Treasurer at Baltimore.

CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Among the Executive communications presented and referred in the Senate was one from the Treasury Department asking an appropriation of \$75,000 for the improvement of Eilis Island, New York Harber, for immigration pur-

Among the petitions presented and referred was one from Besten importers of beer, ale, and porter, presented by Mr. Dawes (Mass.), against the provisions of the Mckinley bill.

The Senate bill for the repayment to the State of Maryland of advances made for the use of the United States was reported and placed on the calendar.

The resolution for an inquiry into the management of the Fish Commissioner's office was agreed to.

The fortification bill was taken up, the pending question being on striking out two items for the Watervleit (N. Y.) Arsenal, \$248,743 for the erection of the South wing, and \$780,000 for machinery for 12-inch guus, and inserting, in lien of them, the following: "For boring and turning lathes, rifling ma-

ped for the manufacture of 12-inch guns, at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., \$285,000." After considerable discussion the amendment

was agreed to. Various other amendments were offered and agreed to, and the bill was A communication was received from the Sec-

retary of the Interior inclosing a statement made by Maj. J. W. Powell, Director of the Geological Survey, in answer to a resolution of inquiry introduced by Mr. Stewart (Nev.) regarding the diversion of funds which had been appropriated for making an irrigation survey. The communication was referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

The silver bill was then taken up, and consumed the day's session, the adjournment occurring at 6 p. m. In the House the contested election case of

McDuthe vs. Turpin was taken up and considered, and consumed the day's session. The minority resolution in favor of Turpin | cured and would insure the use of both metals was rejected-yeas 114, nays 140, and the ma- as money. jority report adopted—yeas 130, nays 113; and Mr. McDuffie appeared at the bar of the

House and took the eath of office. Mr. Morrill (Kan.) reported a disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Schate its amendment (providing for a service pen-Bion), and a further conference was ordered. The House adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

In the Senate, among the bills reported from committee and placed on the calendar was the House bill to establish a National Military Park at the battlefield of Chickamanga. Also Senate bill appropriating \$30,000 for a monument in Washington City to Capt. John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, was placed on the calendar.

The silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Hiscock (N. Y.) spoke in opposition to free coinage. Mr. Sherman (Ohio) characterized the bill reported from the Finance Committee as an uneasy ghost, wandering without father, without compass, without guide. Mr. Teller (Colo.) congratulated the country that the mask was off the faces of the so-called silver

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) declared that the amendment that demonstized silver was never read in either House. Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) reminded Mr. Stewart that he had voted on the bill, after which the bill went over without action. Mr. Blair (N. H.) introduced a bill to pro-

hibit the exportation of alcoholic liquors to Africa and the islands of the Pacific Ocean : which was referred.

The Senate adjourned at 5:39 p. m. In the House, Mr. McKinley (O.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that the House proceed immediately to the consideration of the silver bill, and that the consideration shall continue until Saturday at 3 p. m., when the previous question shall be considered as ordered; which was adopted. The bill leaving been read, Mr. Conger (lowa)

offered the caucus bill as a substitute. After some discussion the House, of 5:35, adjourned until to morrow at 11 o'clock FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

on the dependent pension bill, and Messrs. Dawis (Minn.), Sawyer (Wis.) and Blodgett (N. J.) were appointed conferrees on the part of the

Mr. Blair (N. H.) introduced a service and dependent pension bill. The service pension feapension he may be receiving his annual income and shall be allowed in addition to any other pension the applicant may be receiving. The | \$30,000,000 of circulating medium. dependent feature of the bill is in general conformity to the various other bills having this end in view. The lowest monthly rate of pension for dependency is fixed at \$6 and the highest at \$12, except that for minor children the rate is fixed at \$4, an increase of \$2 from the present rate.

The silver bill was again taken up and discassed at length. The adjournment took place at 5:40 p. m. In the House a bill was passed opening to set-

tlement a portion of the Fort Randall Military Reservation, in South Dakota.

Mr. Bynum (Ind.) offered for reference to the Committee on Appropriations a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether any deficiency exists in the appropriation for the payment of pensions for the current year, in order that Congress may provide for the deficiency if it exists. Mr. Turner (Ga.) introduced a bill to relieve

soldiers engaged in Indian wars, or their widows, from the necessity to prove loyalty in applying for pensions or bounty lands. Mr. Pickler (N. Dak.) introduced a bill mak-

ing it unlawful for any vessel clearing from any United States port for ports of Africa or the islands of the Pacific Ocean to take any intoxieating liquors aboard with the intention of landing them in any of the ports of those coun-

The silver bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, and occupied the day's session, the adjournment occurring at 6 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7. In the Senate, the following bills, among others, were taken from the calendar and

House bill to erect a shop at the National. Armory, Springfield, Mass., to cost not more than \$211,639. House bill to prevent desertions from the

monthly pay as a deposit). Senate bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children.

Private pension bills on the calendar were taken up and 120 were passed. The following amendments to the river and

harbor bill were proposed and referred to the Committee on Commerce: By Mr. Moody (S. Dak.), appropriating \$1,200-000 for the improvement of the Missouri River from its mouth to the falls, near Fort Benton. By Mr. Cameron (Pa.), appropriating \$150,

000 for the dredging of the Conemangh River, for the removal of flood deposits, and the deepening, widening and straightening of the stream within the city of Johnstown, Pa., and westward thereof.

The Senate adjourned at 5, p. m. In the House, the silver bill occupied the day's session. Mr. Payson (Ill.) spoke at length, He said that the substitute would pass the House in obedience to a public sentiment, which he believed to be universal, in favor of a larger use of silver as a money metal and of a further increase of the currency of the country. In criticism of the Treasury bill he asserted that it practically demonstized silver as a money metal, and established a gold standard upon the statute books. It wiped from the

statute books the only law we had for the coinage of the standard silver dollar. He opposed the Treasury bill, because it proposed to treat silver simply and purely as a merchantable commodity, and to fix (until Congress should change it) an open declaration that gold alone should be the standard of value, declared so by the supreme law of the land. The festure of bullion redemption was an argu-

ment that silver was to be treated as a commodity and nothing else. On the same principle it might be tin, copper, or nickel. Mr. Hatch (Mo.) reiterated and indorsed

everything the gentleman from Illinois had said relative to the hostile attitude of the

Treasury Department toward silver. If the gentlemen believed in a representative form of government, why did they not give the people, through their Representatives, an opportunity of voting for a fair and honest proposition to put silver on an equality with gold? Because they knew it would pass by a large majority. Before the sun sank to-day behind the western front of the Capitol, more Representatives would have betrayed their constituents and violated their consciences than ever

Mr. Tracey (N. Y.) said that since the openng of the 51st Congress it had been a constant surprise to him that the Administration, knowing the widely different views held by people in the United States, had not availed itself of the power under existing law to increase the purchase of silver bullion instead of pressing a new measure upon Congress. He had acted with his colleague, Mr. Mutchler (Pa.), in voting to present the Windom bill to the House. The present measure did not satisfy him in many respects, and he would prefer to see the Administration forced to try the effect of a gradual increase of coinage under existing law rather than to have any of the propositions

Mr. Bartine (Nev.) believed in the double standard, and when he said that, he said it in an absolute sense. He did not say he was in chine and 80-ton traveling crane, fully equip- | favor of buying silver as a commodity and measuring it by gold. He believed that bimetalism could be reached only by the free coinage of both metals on exactly equal terms. He yielded to no man in his devotion to the Republican party; but the first and highest duty of a Representative was to the country as a whole. Then his duty was to his constituents, and then to his party. If there was anything in the doctrine of the Republican party which prevented him from being a good Re-

before the House go into effect,

publican and yet a flat-footed free-coinage man, e did not know it. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) said that he stood upon the platform of the Republican party. He had always favored the use of the two metals, and he would not willingly vote for any law that he was satisfied would bring the country to the use of either to the exclusion of the other. He would vote for the substitute because he believed that at the present time and under present conditions it was the best that could be se-

He thought the Cullom redemption provision, by some gentlemen regarded as a stumblingblock, was a wise one. Silver was not worth 16 to I of gold, and the United States alone could not make it so pending an international agreedependent pension bill. The liouse insisted on | ment. There were not 20 men on the floor who dared vote for free coinage if they believed the bill would become a law. Why? Because they knew that people in New York-Isaac and Abraham and Thomas-would buy up the bullion of the world, and, rushing with it to the mints, take out \$1.26 in money for prehend that the bill was perfect, his judgment | cottage that she expressed herself as delighted was that, take it all in all, it was the soundest with everything. One day last week Editor measure that the Bouse could originate and McKean, of the Philadelphia Ledger, accompanied considered, it met his unqualified approval and | and on behalf of a number of subscribers to the extreme silver man on the one hand and the presented her with the deed and the keys to

gold monometalist on the other. would not vote for it.

could not shield themselves behind a Demo- residing there during the Summer. cratic President. The 51st Congress must be seld responsible for its own acts. Mr. Brewer (Mich.) said that the bill met

with his entire and hearty approbation, as it tended to bring together the coined gold dollar and the coined silver dollar. Mr. Sweeney (lowa) favored the bill, though

he did not believe in the ballion redemption Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) characterized as fraudalent the pretense of the Democratic party that it had ever favored a free and unlimited coin-

ige of silver. It had been the shuttle-cock of the Democratic dishonorable method of politics. Mr. McKinley (Ohio) said that the bill would utilize every dollar of the silver product of the United States. It provided, also, that the instant silver was on a parity with gold, that very instant there would be free and nulimited coinage of silver. Congress must see that the money provided for the people must be abso-In the Senate a new conference was ordered lutely safe from financial wrecks and from commercial convulsions, and be absolutely safe and secure in the hands of the holders.

Whatever might be the personal views in regard to the demonetization or remonetization of silver, this bill gave the country money that was good for the people, and would be good for ture provides that every man who served 60 all time. Vote down this measure, and the days or more during the late war and was hon- gentlemen knew there would be no legislation crably discharged, shall be entitled to a on the subject. Democrats knew that they monthly pension of one cent for each day's ser- could not get free coinage when they were in a wice; provided, however, that aside from any | majority; they knew they could not get it now. And to defeat this bill was to defeat all silver is not more than \$1,200. No service pension is | legislation. For one he would not vote against to be more than \$12 nor less than \$6 a month, the bill and thus deprive his people and his country and the industries of his country of the

The hour agreed upon having arrived the previous question was ordered, Mr. Bland (Mo.) moved to recommit the bill, which was passed; yeas 135, nays 119.

The House adjourned at 4:10 p. m. MONDAY, JUNE 9.

In the Senate among the petitions presented and referred was one from Nelson, Neb., praying (surcastically) that all ex-soldiers over 100 years old shall have pensions of \$2 a month. The Senate silver bill was then taken up, and Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) addressed the Senate. He opposed the measure, which, he said, would leave further coinage entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He opposed the continuance of the discrimination against silver in favor of gold. The two metals should be on perfect equality.

At the close of Mr. Cockrell's speech, the House silver bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Teller (Col.) moved that the bill be printed and laid on the table. Finance Committee?

Mr. Teller-Without reference. member of the committee is present. Mr. Teller-Let it be ordered printed and laid on the table. It was so ordered. The bill for the transportation and sale of

the day's session, no conclusion being reached.

The Senate adjourned at 5:30 p. m. In the House, Mr. Lodge (Mass.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treas- | century. ury to inform the House whether it is true that the Cunard Steamship Company, on Saturday last, refused to obey the Government offi- appointed a board to meet at New York City cers, to give return passage to immigrants on the 28th inst., for the examination of Second landed at New York in violation of the contract | Lieuts. B. W. Dunn, 3d Art.; J. B. Belllabor laws; and if so, what steps have been | inger, 5th Art., and John D. Barrett, 3d Art., taken to refuse entry to the steamships of that | with a view to selection for transfer to the Army (by withholding part of the soldier's company until it has complied with the laws, | Ordnance Department. and made due reparation for their refusal. The

> Foreign Affairs. The floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and several measures were discussed, but no action taken | Chattanooga National Military Park, upon them. The House took a recess at 5 p. m. until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, quite a large number of which were

He Had Had Experience.

[Detroit Free Press.] "Strawberries, mum?" he asked, as she came out with a bowl

"I guess so. Got 'em by measure?" "Yes'm. How many?" "One quart."

"All right, ma'am; here you are; great big strawberries; a full quart." "Stop, sir!" "What is it?" "Take your thumb out of that measure." "Thumb? Oh, certainly."

"Now add about a dozen berries to fill up that space." "Space? I see."

"Now shake the measure and put in a few "Shake? Exactly, ma'am. Here you are, and if it will console you any I will state that I lose just two cents on that quart. Make it up at the next house, however, by measuring my thumb and two fingers. Thanks, ma'am. Strawberries, great big strawberries! Who

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital

A LACK OF PENSION MONEY.

It is stated at the Pension Office that the deficiency in the amount of funds in the hands of the different Pension Agents, which has resulted in the aunouncement by the agent at Indianapolis that a large number of pensioners will be compelled to wait until July 1 for the payment of their pensions, has been caused by the unusually large number of allowances made by the Pension Office under the present Administration, and particularly since Gen. Raum's term began. The great amount of There have been issued nearly 7,000 more original pensions than were issued during the last fiscal year, and the office has yet a month's work before the end of the present fiscal year. Another drain upon the appropriation, it is said, was the act of March 1, 1890, which increased to \$72 per month all pensions for total disability requiring the aid and attendance of another person. The number of these cases is large and involves the expenditure of a large amount of money. The Pension Office record for the present fiscal year, it is stated, will be far ahead of that for any fiscal year for many years. The final payments by the Pension Agents will not be completed until about June 20, and those who have not been paid by that time will be compelled to wait only a few days until the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available on July 1.

KILLED BY AN OLD VETERAN. William Powell, a colored man, was found dead on Saturday morning, just outside the gates of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington. Curled up in one arm was a small terrier dog, while standing guard over the dead man was a large bound. His faithful companions had been the cause of his death. It seems that dogs have infested the Home grounds, and orders were issued to shoot them. John Dolan, a veteran, who acts as watchman at the entrance, was awakened by the noise of the dogs, and, securing an old revolver, fired it in the direction of the noise, which immediately ceased. Dolan went to bed again and slept until awakened by a passer-by, who called his attention to the dead body outside his window. The bullet had entered the throat, and death must have been instantaneous. Powell's wife was a lomestic in the lodge where Dolan slept, and he had come there to see her, when the noise of one of his dogs awakened the old watchman. A coroner's jury acquitted Dolan.

MRS. HARRISON'S PRESENT. The President's wife has been presented with the handsome cottage where she spent a couple weeks last Summer at Cape May Point, N. J., as the guest of Postmaster-General Wanamaker. bullion costing them \$1. While he did not up- | She was so much pleased with the place and ass, and from every standpoint and all things by Gen, Wanamaker, called upon Mrs. Harrison, ndorsement, standing, as he did, between the gift, whose names are unknown, Mr. McKean the cottage at Cape May Point where she so Mr. Anderson (Kan.) favored free coinage, much enjoyed herself last Summer. Mrs. Harand as the pending bill demonetized silver be rison was both surprised and delighted at the handsome present. The cottage is a large, old-Mr. Alien (Miss.) defied gentlemen on the fashioned building containing about 20 rooms, other side who favored free coinage to come up | and it is probable that Mrs. Harrison will visit and prove their good faith. If they did, the Cape May Point in a short time to inspect her Democrats would give them free coinage. They new possession, and to make preparation for

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEASURE TRIP. The President, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimick left Washington on Saturday on the week. He will spend a couple of days in New U. S. steamer Despatch for a season of recrea- York looking around the Government works tion on the lower Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. It is not known how long they will be take time to visit his home at Rutland, Vt. absent, but the weather will have considerable | He will also attend the graduating exercises at to do with the length of their stay from Wash- | West Point, ington. Should the unusual warm weather continue, the President will remain away at andria, Va., on Sunday last and worshiped in least a week, as he has been overworked lately. | the old church which Washington attended IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

The President will have an opportunity to appoint a Quartermaster-General next week, as Gen. Holabird retires under the age law on the 16th inst. Gen. Helabird is a Connecticut man, and brought great ability and energy to his office. He has probably done more for the comfort of the enlisted man than any other head of the Quartermaster's Department. It was his ambition when he was appointed in 1883 to leave a record unapproached by his predecessors for the equipment of the men of the Army. Since he has been Quartermaster-General be has carried out the suggestions gathered during 20 years' service as a Quartermaster, and has given to the depots, especially the important clothing depots at Philadelphia, a personal attention and regard for details. So far there are six applicants for the place-Cols. C. H. Tompkins, J. D. Bingham, A. J. Perry, H. C. Hodges, C. G. Sawtelle and R. N. Batchelder, Col. Tompkins is the senior officer, and a long service in the line, a creditable record in volunteers, and a valuable experience in the Quartermaster's Department recommend him to consideration. He is now on duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Col. Bingham is in Chicago. He has considerable influence. He is a New York man and prelost; yeas 116, mays 140. The bill was then sents a long and honorable record. Col. Perry is on the Pacific Coast. Col. Hodges, recently on duty in New York, is in Chicago. He is business from Secretary Proctor's State. Col. Sawtelle is on duty at the War Department. Col. Batchelder, who is stationed in New York, was appointed from civil life. Col. J. G. Chandler, recently ordered from New York to Philadelphia, is not a candidate apparently. The selection, according to the best Department authority, lies between Cols. Tompkins, Batchel- | County.

ARMY AND NAVY. Some of the officers of the Army stationed at the Arsonal in Washington are having a rough deal of it. Lieut. Bennett, 3d Art., was Acting Ordnance Officer at that post, but was ordered to Fort Mouroe, Va., recently. He found when he turned over the stores for which he was responsible, that there were two Mr. Harris (Tenn.)-Without reference to the howitzers missing, and where they had gone no one knew who could, or rather would, tell, Besides this, one night last week it was found Mr. Hoar (Mass.) - We should wait until some | that the powder-house had been broken open and seven barrels of the finest powder manufactured was stolen. Lieut, Hoff, 3d Art., was responsible for this property, having relieved Lieut. Bennett. The Ordnanco Sergeant of the meat products was then taken up and occupied | post-Clisham-has been arrested, and is supposed to have been guilty of the thefts. He has always heretofore borne a good reputation,

having been in the Army over a quarter of a Capts. J. E. Greer, Charles Shaler and S. E. Blunt, of the Ordnance Department, have been

A favorable report was ordered by the Senresolution was referred to the Committee on ate Committee on Military Affairs last week upon the House bill to establish a National Military Park on the battlefield of Chickamauga, to be known as the Chickamauga and

The following persons have been appointed Cadets at the United States Military Academy : Seymour N. Galland, 11th District of Pennsylvania; George J. Krebs, 17th District of Pennpassed, and the House at 10:30 p. m. adjourned. | sylvania (alternate); John Craig, 4th District of Alabama; Ray P. Saffeld, 4th District of

Alabama (alternate). Lieut.-Col. H. C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant-General, and First Lieut. J. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., have been ordered to Chicago to fix the responsibility for damage done to certain property, for which Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., is accountable. Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art., has been ordered to visit the Encampment of

the Georgia Militia at Augusta, June 16. There are 26 vacancies in the Army awaiting this year's graduating class at the Military Academy. Twenty-one of these vacancies are in the infantry arm and five are in the cavalry. There is none as yet in the Corps of Engineers and none in the artillery. The Secretary of War has not decided about the detail of the young Lieutenants. He will attend the graduating exercises at West Point, and on his return give the matter consideration. There is usually an opportunity to exercise political and social influence in securing good assignments. It is not improbable that this year's graduat-

ing class at the Naval Academy will be provided for. There are 14 vacancies in the line, which by the retirement of two officers will be increased to 16. There are three vacancies Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. in the Engineer Corps, possible of increase to Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. five by retirements. The three vacancies in

the Marine Corps will be made six by the retirement of Capt. Taylor and two resignations. [Written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE!

For Old and Young.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: First Lieut, John McClellan, 5th Art., BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D., Author of "Physical Education"; "Household Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc. two months; Capt. C. A. H. McCawley, Assistant Quartermaster, two months; Capt.

> CHAPTER LXXI, POPULAR FALLACIES-(continued).

A few years ago a scientific journal published Paymaster J. P. Loomis has been ordered to an article on "Lost Arts and Neglected Discoveries," that put the barbarism of the Middle he Pensacola, 30th inst.; Paymaster George W. Beaman has been detached from the Baltimore, Ages into a very strong light. The author July 1, and ordered to settle accounts and wait | proved that the Pythagorean theory of the solar system-solving so many enigmas of the orders; Chief Engineer James Entwisle has been ordered as Inspector of machinery builduniverse-had been permitted to fall into oballowances has been largely in original cases. ing for gunboats 5 and 6, at the Bath Iron livion chiefly by a preference for a less consist-Works, Bath, Me.; Boatswain James Farrell to ent and more mystical hypothesis. The Norwegian buccaneers who discovered the great continent of the Western Hemisphere contented The United States steamer Petrel, during her trial at the dock at Norfolk last week, broke themselves with bringing home a few shiploads her main bearing, and will again have to be of timber and did not even think it worth while to trace the southward extent of their 'Good Vine-Land." It was also proved that certain varieties of "Greek Fire" were almost identical with our modem gunpowder, and that, like the Chinese, the mediaval manuof Minnesota, at Malaga; William A. Rublee, facturers of that potent compound used it chiefly for making a mighty noise.

George L. Wellington, to be Assistant United The author failed, however, to mention the long neglect of an almost equally important discovery-or shall we call it an instinctive Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, Examiner of Claims, State Department, to succeed Walker knowledge-which was perfectly familiar to the civilized nations of antiquity during a period of nearly 700 years, when it found its expression in the almost-universal observance Lileston B. Bartlet, Probate Judge of Grand of the rule to eat the principal daily meal at the end of the working day. If health is the chief basis of happiness, the general recogni-Providence, R. I.; James A. Pine, Fernandina, ion of the physiological principle which led to the adoption of that rule would really suffice iam L. McMillen, Surveyor of Customs at New to secure the welfare of millions of human beings whose ailment could hardly be relieved Orleans; J. Eugene Troth, Assistant Collector y scientific inquiries into the chemistry of Greek fire or the geographical boundaries of the American continent.

If we should ask the invalids of Christen-Assistant Surgeons in the Army, with the dom to name the most prevalent, most troublerank of First Lieutenaut-Frank R. Keefer, some and most incurable of all chronic diseases, a plurality of votes would probably agree on Chronic Dyspepsia." But as to the cause of that life-blighting disorder there would be a Heyl, of Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Clarke, of considerable divergence of opinion. REST AFTER MEALS.

They might name the excessive use of meat, the abuse of drugs, hot spices, the alternation ex-President Cleveland, who was for a while of ice-cold and scalding-hot beverages, etc., known as the first lady of the land, has been without mentioning a far more frequent and heard from concerning the reported narrow mischievous cause, viz., after-dinner work. The prevalence of dyspepsia bears an almost ing on the west coast of Florida. She says exact proportion to that of the baneful habit of shortening the time of after-dinner rest. Secretary of Agriculture Rusk will deliver Chronic disorders of the digestive organs are an address to the farmers of Ohio at Columbus very rare in countries where people eat their meals at leisure, and are almost unknown in southern Europe, where climatic conditions Hon. John Dalzell has been renominated by oblige employers to give their workmen a siesta, the Republicans of the 22d District of Pennsylor after dinner recess, of two or three hours. From May to October the afternoon heat of Hon. John C. Tarsney received the nomina- East America is quite as oppressive as that of tion of the Democrats of the 5th District of | the Mediterranean coast lands, but our laborers | Missonri last week. Tarsney is the soldier Con- and clerks have to content themselves with a gressman who made the big speech against his | single hour of noon rest, and often with confellow-prisoners when the prisoner-of-war bill | siderably less. "One hour for dinner" is the was up in the House a short time ago. He herule of thousands of North American factories. longed to the 4th Mich., and served in Libby, workshops, counting-rooms, and municipal offices; but during that hour many hard-working clerks have to walk half a mile to their homes of his district have said they will try to make and back, artisans have to clean up their shops, it hot for the Honorable John, and he will female factory operatives to attend to domestic have to hump himself to come back to Conaffairs, railway laborers to run a hand-car to a section-house or to the next spring, thus re-Secretary of War Proctor left Washington ducing the time of actual rest to a few min-

last week for the North, expecting to be gone a | utes, if not to zero. The difficulty of reform in that respect has, on the whole, less to do with the illiberality of on Willet's Point and the forts, and will then employers than with the prejudices of their employees. A petition to lengthen the noon-day recess might prove a failure, like the "eighthour movement," and in many mercantile es-Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Blaine visited Alextablishments the early afternoon is really the busiest time of the day; but neither hard taskmasters nor the tyranny of circumstances could during his lifetime. The distinguised visitors prevent their victims from solving the dilemma were unknown, and they took seats the same by eating the principal meal of the day in the as ordinary worshipers. It is customary to ask | evening. By that simple expedient the digestpeople of prominence to set in the pew which | ive organs could be saved from the martyrdom was rented by Gen. Washington while he lived of having to perform their functions under a at Mount Vernon, but as the President's wife | combination of unfavorable circumstances, reand Mrs. Blaine were not recognized by the penting their interference day after day, till minister or deacons of the old church, they rethe stemach of an ostrich or of a catamount relyed no more attention than ordinary would break down under the incessant strain. churchgoers. While the carriage of Mrs. | For, in the first place, sultry heat interferes with Blaine was waiting for her, the horses became the process of digestion and assimilation, while frightened and ran away; the carriage was frost is a digestive tonic, and the three hours from 12 m. to 3 p. m. could therefore not be Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, of Rawlins Post, chosen much worse for the purpose of giving Department of the Potomac, delivered the our organism a chance to dispose of a full meal. oration on Memorial Day at Culpeper, Va. He | But, besides, that chance, even in cool weather, said that the Grand Army did not deny their | depends upon the possibility of concentrating old foes the right to pay homage to their dead the energies of the system upon the work of dileaders, but did protest against the resurrection | gestion. Our instincts at that time never cease of the rebel flag. The Stars and Bars was the to repeat their plea for rest, for temporary sussymbol of the attempted destruction of this | pension of brain-work or hard manual labor; Union, and should be buried forever in the but that plea remains unheeded; the stomach same grave with the lost cause. We want has to postpone its work till night, and in the only one flag in this Nation, and we are as | meantimetake care of its contents the best way determined now on this flag question as we it can, and not always with the result of being

were in 1865. The Stars and Stripes should able to prevent the ingesta from undergoing a be to the American citizen what the Cross is to | process of fermentation. That risk is increased by the influence of moist heat; hence, the lassitude, the drowsiness, the unspeakable distress by which nature tries to enforce compliance with her demands in the sweltering afternoon hours of our East American dog-days,

Want of appetite soon seconds that demand. The real needs of the system could in Midsummer be abundantly satisfied by a light lunch eaten during the hour of noon recess-a mere compromise meal of fruit and cakes, followed by a more substantial meal in the cool of the evening. Habit would soon help to overcome the abnormal appetencies of a dyspeptic stomach and the benefits would be life-long, even aside from their sanitary effect, for the feeling of ease and freedom from drowsiness and gastric oppression would more than double the working capacity of the convalescent. The principal meal-call it dinner or supper-could be eaten at leisure in the cool of the evening.

SLEEP AFTER MEALS. "But should we not avoid repletion before sleep?" I have often been asked. Our instinctguided fellow-creatures certainly betray no scruples of that sort. After a full meal, wild beasts of prey retire to their den; deer and wild black cattle rest in the shade of the thickets; boas remain quiet for days together, and even our lively relatives, the frugivorous monkeys, feel decidedly disinclined for active exercise. Infants, screaming and tossing in spite of all lullables, can be put to sleep by a good

But "the best way to explode a popular delusion is to explain it," and the popular dread late dinners can probably be traced to the following origin: In the heat of a Summernoon hardworking people, after dinner, often yield to the temptation of drowsiness, and drop asleep; but after a minute or two are awakened by their fellow-workmen or by the pitiless summons of the factory-bell. For the first half hour the interruption of such naps is apt to avenge itself in a feeling of distress far surpassing that of the preceding weariness. The cause of that distress is not the untimeliness of the siesta-nap, but its want of completeness; nevertheless the victims of the result are apt to be impressed with an obstinate prejudice against the experiment of sleep after meals. [To be continued.]

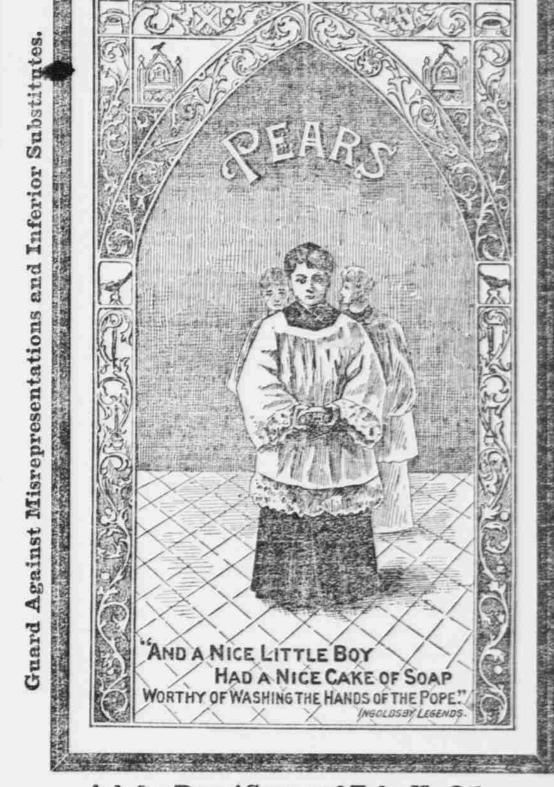
CLARKSON ON PENSIONS. Extract from the First Assistant Postmaster-Gen-

eral's Speech at Boston. I want to see the Bepublic, which is ready at any time to call on millions of its men to work at \$13 a month, not willing to forget them in their time of need. The fathers of the Republic filled the civil service with the soldiers of the Revolution, with the soldiers of the war of 1812; and the later men of the Republic treated with similar gratitude the soldiers of 1848 and the millions of soldiers of 1861. Any Government which calls on a man to offer his life in its behalf, and then can forget that soldier after its life has been saved and its property assured, and can turn him away from its door when he begs for a small office in which

as I want this Government to be. They Go by Various Names. [Munsey's Weekly.]

Tourist (headed westward)-Are there many wolves in Kansas? Mover (headed eastward)-Heaps uv 'em, pardner! Tourist-How do you pronounce the name by which they are called -c-o-y-ote or ki-ote? Mover-Wall, some calls it one an' some the other, but them that have run up agin 'em much pronounces it real estate agent.

Beware of Vile Imitations of Pears' Soap.



Ask for Pears' Soap and Take No Other.

Magazines. Lippincott's Magazine for June is a brilliant and eminently readable number. The complete novel is contributed by Mary E. Stickney, and is entitled "Circumstantial Evidence." It is a story of the misunderstandings, jealousies, and final reconciliation of a young couple, told

in a natural and charming manner. The English Idustrated Magazine, a handsome publication, with the best quality of illustrations and literary matter. Published by Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The New England Magazine has certainly come to stay, if sustained excellence of contents will win it a permanent place among the great magazines of the country. It is good all the time, and better every month. Published at 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Price 25 cents a

Peterson for June is unusually rich with excellent illustrations. "Her Seventh Birthday," "A June Twilight" and "His Mother's Message," are all charming and totally nulike in subject and treatment. The opening story, 'Frank Raymond's Faith," is capitally illustrated. The mammoth fashion-plate, with other illustrations of Summer dresses, and the needle-work designs cannot fail to interest the ladies. Address, Peterson's Magazine, Phila-



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WANTED-By Wm. Church, Delnorte, Colo.—The addresses of Capt. Frank Degress, Brait Storms, Luther Waterbury, N. Pilsberg, or any comrades of Co. H, 1st III. L. A.

WANTED-By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.— The addresses of William Stephen, Charles Albert and Jam esDouglas, children of William and Margaret Douglas, once of Wood County, Ohio,

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takes the next quart?" Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria